

BASEBAND PROCESSOR OF MULTI-PURPOSE RFID TAG

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARALLEL FULFULMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF

**Bachelor in Technology
In
Electronics and Communication Engineering**

by

Srijeya Shilabhadra (107EC017)

And

Mohammed Yasser (107EC029)



**Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
National Institute of Technology, Rourkela**

2007-2011

BASEBAND PROCESSOR OF MULTI-PURPOSE RFID TAG

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARALLEL FULFULMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF

Bachelor in Technology
In
Electronics and Communication Engineering
by

Srijeya Shilabhadra (107EC017)

And

Mohammed Yasser (107EC029)

Under the guidance of

Prof. D.P.Acharya



Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
National Institute of Technology, Rourkela

2007-2011



National Institute of Technology
Rourkela

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “Baseband processor design of a Multi-Purpose RFID Tag” submitted by Srijeva Shilabhadra (107EC017) and Mohammed Yasser (107EC029) in partial fulfilment for the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Technology Degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering at National Institute of Technology, Rourkela (Deemed University) is an authentic work carried out by them under my supervision.

To the best of my knowledge, the matter embodied in the thesis has not been submitted by any other University/Institute for the award of any Degree or Diploma.

Date:

Prof. D.P.Acharya

Department of Electronics and
Communication Engineering

BASEBAND PROCESSOR DESIGN OF A MULTIPURPOSE RFID TAG

Acknowledgement

We take this opportunity as a privilege to thank all individuals whose support and guidance have helped us complete our project in this stipulated period of time.

First and foremost we would like to express our deepest gratitude to our Project Supervisor Prof. Debiprasad Priyabrata Acharya, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, for granting us the opportunity to work on such an interesting topic. He has extended his invaluable support, guidance, motivation and encouragement throughout the period of this work. His readiness for consultation at all times, his educative comments, constructive criticism and inputs, his concern and assistance even with practical things have been extremely helpful.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. Ayas Kanta Swain and Mr. Sushant Kumar Pattnaik of NIT Rourkela for helping us out during the execution of our project.

Sincere thanks to all our friends, especially Anup Sarma and Rohit Jain, who have patiently extended all sorts of help for accomplishing this undertaking.

Finally, a word of thanks to all of them who have been associated with us and directly or indirectly helped us during this project.

Srijeya Shilabhadra

107EC017

Mohammed Yasser

107EC029

INDEX

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION AND LI.....	2
1.1 WHAT IS RFID?.....	3
1.2 APPLICATIONS OF RFID	3
1.3 TYPES OF RFID TAGS	4
1.4 RFID STANDARDS	4
1.5 PARTS OF AN RFID SYSTEM.....	5
1.6 WORKING OF AN RFID SYSTEM	6
 CHAPTER 2 : MODEL AND ARCHITECHTURE.....	7
2.1 READER-TAG MODEL	8
2.1.1 The Conventional Single-purpose tag	8
2.1.2 Multipurpose Tag Environment.....	8
2.1.3 Implementing the Multipurpose RFID Tag	9
2.1.4 Advantages of the Multipurpose tag over the single purpose tag.....	9
2.2 THE RFID ARCHITECTURE.....	10
 CHAPTER 3 : DESIGN AND ANALYSIS TOOLS USED	12
3.1 DESIGN TOOLS	13
3.2 XILINX	13
3.3 MODELSIM.....	14
 CHAPTER 4 : IMPLEMENTATION.....	15
4.1 GENERATION OF SINE WAVE IN XILINX	16
4.1.1 Sine wave generation using IP core.....	16
4.1.2 Sine wave generation using Look Up tables (LUTs).....	16
4.2 READER TO TAG COMMUNICATION.....	17
4.2.1 ASK Modulator	17
4.2.2 ASK Demodulator	19
4.3 TAG TO READER COMMUNICATION.....	19

4.3.1 BPSK Modulator	19
4.4 DECODER AND MEMORYa.....	21
 CHAPTER 5 : RESULTS	 22
5.1 SINE WAVE GENERATED	23
5.2 ASK MODULATED WAVEFORM	23
5.3 ASK DEMODULATION WAVEFORMS	24
5.4 BPSK MODULATION	25
5.5 WAVEFORMS OF THE BASEBAND PROCESSOR	26
 CHAPTER 6 : CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	 27
6.1 CONCLUSION	28
6.2 FUTURE WORK	28
 References	 30

Abstract

Radio frequency identification has found ubiquitous usage in today's industry. Object identification and tracking, supply chain management, anti-theft and fraud systems are just some of the uses RFID tags find in today's market. As the RFID technology competes with other technologies present in the market, a large amount of research has been undertaken in order to optimize the performance and cost factors of the readers and tags involved in the RFID system. Various implementations on different devices such as ICs and CMOS System on Chip (Soc) have been tried out. FPGAs are also being considered as a potential target device for implementing RFID systems.

This project aims at the design of an FPGA implementable RFID Tag processor design for the purpose of baseband signal processing. A new architecture has been proposed and implemented for this processor. This architecture takes into consideration the flexibility of the entire system with the help of independent sub modules. Also, the suggested architecture has taken into consideration the creation of an innovative single tag for multiple purposes which can interact with various types of readers and convey the required information to each one of them. The RFID tag has been designed in accordance to EPCglobal Class1 Generation2 standard for operation in the range of 860-960 MHz in the air interface.

The design of the tag components has been done with the help of XILINX and the verifications and analysis with ModelSim.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

AND

LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 WHAT IS RFID?

Radio-frequency identification (RFID) is a technology that uses communication via electromagnetic waves to exchange data between a terminal and an electronic tag attached to an object, for the purpose of identification and tracking. Used to gather identifying information about an object, the main motivation of deploying RFID tags is similar to that of magnetic strips and bar codes. RFID tags hold to their credit various advantages over the other technologies. While technologies like the magnetic strip (employed in ATM and credit cards) and bar codes require physical alignment or physical contact with their readers, a RFID tag can be read at distances up to 10 meters from the reader^[1]. With improvements in the reader technology like the introduction of time delay elements in the transmission from tags, multiple tags can be sensed together by a single reader, thus further adding to the superiority of this technology over others. The cost of these tags, though higher than other technologies, lies in the range of a few cents^[2], hence the deployment of these tags is an also an inexpensive affair. Another point which adds to the usefulness of the RFID technology is the availability of a various types of tags to suit individual applications. Currently we have tags which operate totally on battery, some which have a back up source for power yet harness energy from the environment and there some which are totally reliant on the power form the reader for their functioning. With this variety comes the amount of choice a user has to find a tag which fits the cause of his/her application. The various international standards which exist for RFID applications make it easier for multiple vendors to produce systems which adhere to the same specifications. Thus, the tag portability is improved. It is for these numerous advantages that RFID tags have become almost ubiquitous in today.

1.2 APPLICATIONS OF RFID

The RFID technology finds it use in a number of applications involving tracking and identifying objects, humans or animals. Given below are some of the easily found, day to day uses of RFID:

- Inventory tracking and management
- In traffic regulation, currently being used for e-tolling and issuing passes for public transport.
- Asset management and retail sales.
- Product tracking
- At NIT Rourkela, RFID tags are employed in student ID cards and library books for the library book issuing system of the Biju Patnaik Central Library (BPCL).

1.3 TYPES OF RFID TAGS

Apart from their implementation, RFID tags are generally categorized on the basis of their source of power into the following types:

- Active
- Semi-passive
- Passive

Active and Semi-passive RFID tags use internal batteries to power their circuits. An active tag also uses its battery to broadcast radio waves to a reader, whereas a semi-passive tag relies on the reader to supply its power for broadcasting. Because these tags contain more hardware than passive RFID tags, they are more expensive.

Passive RFID tags rely entirely on the reader as their power source. These tags are read up to 10 meters away and have lower production costs, meaning that they can be applied to less expensive merchandise.

1.4 RFID STANDARDS

For the purpose of achieving long distance detection the UHF RFID standard has been used for the designing the tag. EPCglobal Class-I Generation-2 ^[3] standard is once such UHF standard whose modifications like ISO/IEC 18000-6 Type C and type B ^{[4] – [6]} standards are defined for the frequency range of 860- 960 MHz for the air interface.

The data modulation scheme for the reader to tag communication to be used are double sided ASK (DSB-ASK), single-side-band ASK (SSB-ASK), and phase reversal ASK (PR-ASK). While the modulations schemes specified for tag to reader communication are double sided ASK (DSB-ASK) and Phase Shift Keying (PSK).

	ISO/IEC 18000-6 C
Operating Frequency	860 ~ 960 MHz (in accordance with local regulations)
Channel BW	In accordance with local regulations
Reader Data Rate	26.7 ~ 128 kb/s
Reader Modulation	DSB-ASK, SSB-ASK, PR-ASK
Tag Data Rate	FM0 : 40 ~ 640 kb/s Sub-carrier : 5 ~ 320 kb/s
Tag Modulation	DSB-ASK PSK
Maximum Transmit Power	Not specified
Maximum Read Range	Not specified

Fig 1.1: ISO/IEC 18000-6 C Standard Specifications

1.5 PARTS OF AN RFID SYSTEM

The RFID system has two basic parts. The RFID reader and the RFID tag.

Reader: The main objective of this device is to send a probing signal to the tag and receive the corresponding response signals for the single or multiple tags and pass on the identification information to the database for useful interpretation. The basic components of the reader include a scanning antenna, a database, a frequency synthesizer, a modulator and demodulator in accordance with the standard adhered to and a directional coupler to block the leakage signal ^[7].

Tag: The tag is equipped with a memory which stores the identification information of the object on which it has been deployed. The task of the tag system is to recognise the incoming probing signal addressed to it and to re transmit the information stored on it back

to the reader. Depending on the type of tag the components it is comprised of may vary, but tags generally contain an antenna, a modulator, a demodulator and a memory unit ^[8].

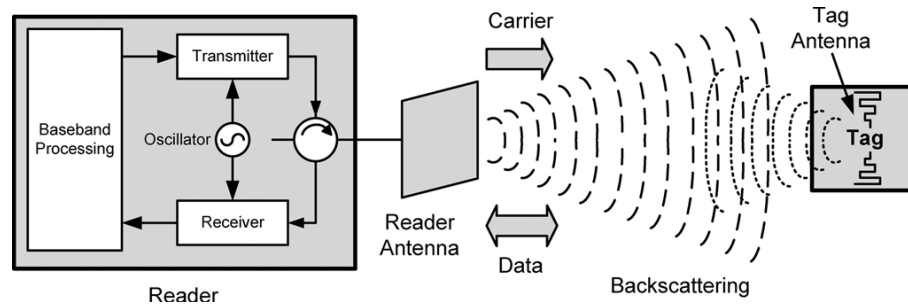


Fig 1.2: A RFID system

1.6 WORKING OF AN RFID SYSTEM

The tag contains the identification information and it is the task of the reader to retrieve it. The readers modulator receives information from the database as to which tag is to be accessed; this information is modulated on to a Continuous Wave (CW) and transmitted by the antenna(s) of the reader ^[1]. The tag receives the CW on its antenna, the power harvesting circuits are then activated (in case of passive tags), the incoming signal is demodulated and in accordance to that the necessary information from the tag is retrieved, this information is then modulated on another CW and retransmitted back to the reader. The readers demodulator receives this information and passes it on to the database after the necessary processing. The database performs the necessary operations on the data received and returns the useful information to the user.

CHAPTER 2

MODEL AND ARCHITECTURE

2.1 READER-TAG MODEL

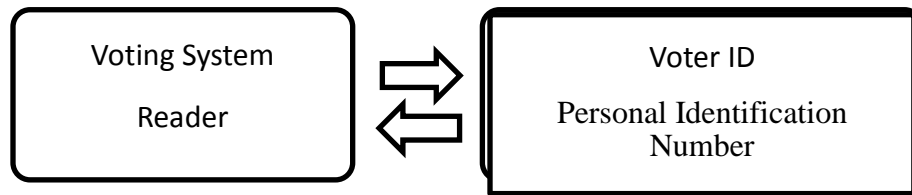
2.1.1 The Conventional Single-purpose tag

Normally the RFID tags that we encounter cater to a single purpose i.e. they contain a single set of data for a particular purpose. When subjected to the probing signal, they send the whole of the data to the reader. This simple sequence though pretty effective runs the risk of data redundancy i.e. all the data sent to the reader might not be of use to it.

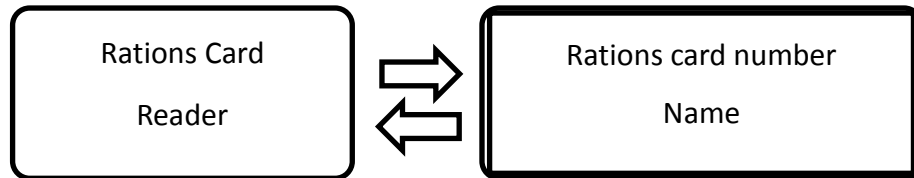
2.1.2 Multipurpose Tag Environment

Consider an environment with multiple readers which have to obtain different types of information about a common object. One method of implementation is to deploy multiple tags which interact with only one of the readers to provide the required information. In this project we have considered the possibility of replacing these multiple number of tags with a single tag capable of interacting with all the readers and providing the necessary information in accordance with the probing signal of individual reader. In order to illustrate this let us consider the implementation of a Universal Identification (UID) being currently implemented by the Indian government ^[9].

Let us consider that for this purpose every individual of India is given an identification card which is equipped with an RFID tag. This tag has a memory element (implementation of this shall be explained in the next section) which stores various data of an individual such as name, address, contact number, voter ID number, passport number, pan card number etc. Hence the current identification card can work as a medium of operation in various scenarios like voting, ration allocation, tax payment etc. In an alternate scenario the person would be required to produce an identity card specific to a purpose. Thus we see that by using a memory enabled tag, we can perform the tasks required by multiple tags through a single tag. Not only does this a convenience to the person but it also relieves the database of the RFID reader which can now obtain all the data necessary from a single tag rather than having to retrieve the related information from the database after having received a single identification information.



Case 1: Voting System



Case 2: Ration Allocation System

2.1.3 Implementing the Multipurpose RFID Tag

A minor yet effective adjustment to the RFID tag can enable it to be used for multiple purposes. Generally, a RFID tag simply backscatters the incoming data from a reader. In this project we introduce a decoder and ROM component which store multiple data and enable the tag to respond to different probing signals. The probing signal from the ASK modulator of the RFID reader is demodulated by the ASK demodulator at the reader. This probing signal contains the information as to which set of data is to be retrieved from the tag. The data obtained from this is passed onto the decoder which generates the corresponding ROM address for the various data stored in the ROM. Thus this type of tag can retrieve different data stored in the various entries of the ROM through the variation of the probing signal. The information retrieved from the ROM is finally BPSK modulated by the BPSK modulator and sent back to the reader.

2.1.4 Advantages of the Multipurpose tag over the single purpose tag

A single purpose tag has the advantages in its smaller size and cost but compromises on its application. With this kind of tag a person needs to have separate tags for driving license, bus pass, Work ID, Pan card and so on (Assuming all this implement RFID Systems).

As can be seen from the UID example of the tag can also be used for a multitude of applications. So instead of needing multiple tags for various uses a user can have a single tag which incorporates all the data from the various tags into a single one, with only the relevant information being retrieved each time. This not only does away with the inconvenience of carrying multiple IDs but also reduces the pressure on database systems since majority of the user information is on the tag itself.

A drawback of this method is the increased cost that has to be incurred because of the extra blocks that have been introduced (the ask demodulator, the decoder, increased memory).

2.2 THE RFID ARCHITECTURE

Conventional architectures such as the Neumann architecture or the Harvard architecture can be used for optimizing performance and high speed, but in order to achieve a multipurpose tag capable of interacting with multiple reader environments while taking the power consumption into consideration ^[8], an innovative architecture for the baseband processor has been suggested.

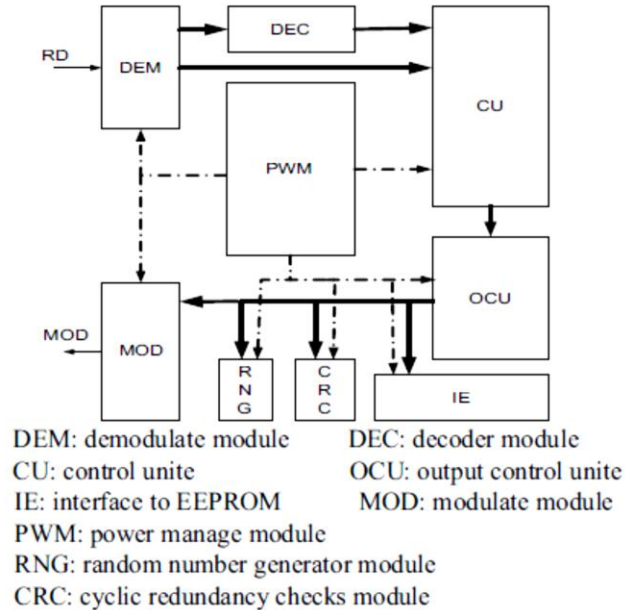


Fig 2.1: Adopted Architecture

The above given architecture formed the basis of our design. Some of the components which were non-essential in our design were removed while the final architecture consisting

of 5 integral parts was adopted. The 5 components were the ASK modulator, decoder, memory element, BPSK demodulator and a sine look up table. This above model gives flexibility to the design as individual sub-modules can be altered independently without affecting the system as a whole.

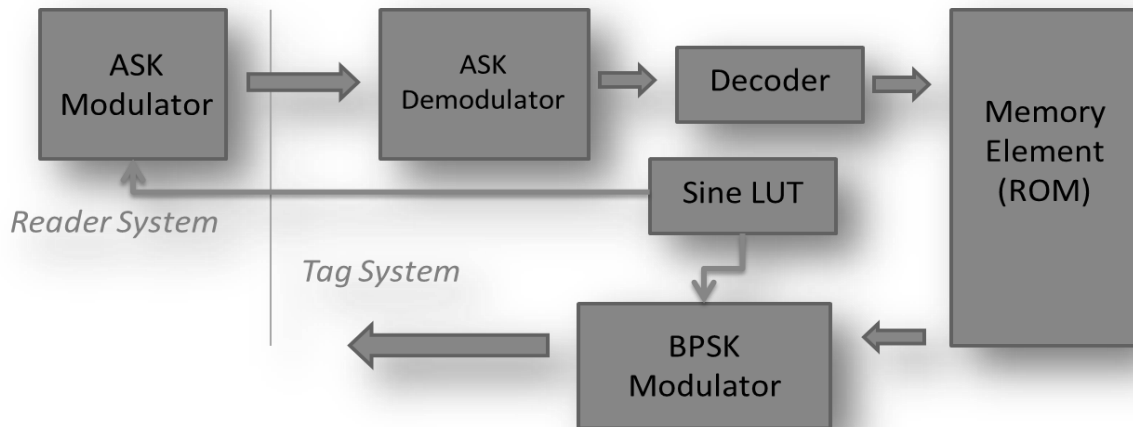


Fig 2.2: Implemented Architecture

CHAPTER 3

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS TOOLS USED

3.1 DESIGN TOOLS

The architecture given above was described using VHDL. The XILINX 10.1 XST (Xilinx Synthesis Technology) was used to synthesis the entire system for the Spartan 3E FPGA. As analog signals cannot be viewed using the XILINX testbench, the outputs were viewed in ModelSim, a simulation and debugging software from Mentor Graphics.

3.2 XILINX

XILINX is a design environment which consists of a set of programs which can be used to capture, simulate and design digital systems which can be implemented on a FPGA (Field Programmable Gate Array) or a CPLD (Complex Programmable Logic Device). It consists of a GUI which enables the design using toolbars, menus and icons.

Given below are the steps involved in designing a system using XILINX

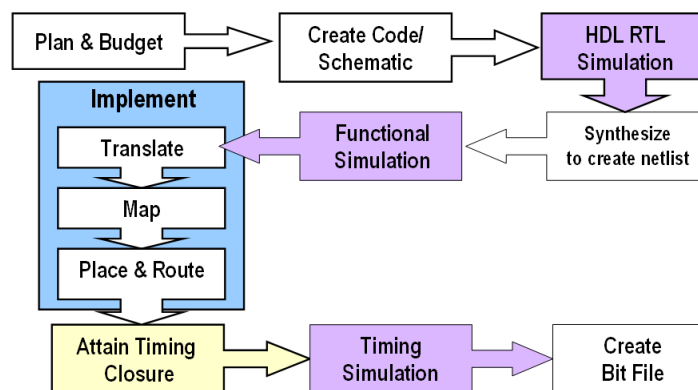


Fig: 3.1 Steps involved in design using XILINX^[10]

Design Entry

This is the first step involved in the design and is done by creating source “Source” files. Schematics or Hardware Description Languages (HDL) such as VHDL or Verilog can be used for creating such files

Design Synthesis

The synthesis step involves the creation of netlist files from the various source files. These files serve as input to the implementation module.

Design Verification (Simulation)

Simulators are used to test and verify the functionality, behaviour and timing of a circuit designed. The various types of simulation are the functionality, behavioural and timing simulations.

Design Implementation

After the generation of the netlist file, the implementation converts the logic design into a physical file which can be ‘dumped’ onto a device such as Virtex or Spartan FPGA.

Given below is a screenshot of a project navigator window of XILINX 10.1

3.3 MODELSIM

ModelSim is powerful HDL simulation and debugging tool which can be used to verify the behavioral and timing simulation of a design. It can be used to observe the outputs and internal signals of a module ^[11]. A major advantage over XILINX and the main motivation of using ModelSim in our work was the ability of observing analog waveforms such as that of the modulation schemes used in this project.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 GENERATION OF SINE WAVE IN XILINX

Generation of trigonometric waveforms on XILINX is of key importance since all the modulation schemes used require the use of these functions. The modulation schemes implemented in this project require the implementation of sine wave.

Primarily there are two methods for the implementation of sine wave in XILINX

- i. Sine wave generation using IP core
- ii. Sine wave generation using Look Up tables(LUTs)

4.1.1 Sine wave generation using IP core

Xilinx Intellectual Property (IP) Cores are key building blocks of Xilinx Targeted Design Platforms. An extensive catalog of base-level cores is available to address the general needs of FPGA designers, as well as robust domain- and market-specific cores to address requirements found in DSP, Embedded, and Connectivity designs. Xilinx IP cores free up precious time and resources one would normally spend developing standard functions and helps us focus instead on the aspects of our design that differentiate our product from the competition.

Xilinx Corporation distributes free and commercial Intellectual properties (IP) Cores for FPGAs through its Core Generator System ^[12]

XILINX IP core library include those for the generation of sine and cosine functions. It provides the programmer the option to choose the frequency of the sine wave.

This method was initially adopted. The ip core used was “*c_sin_cos_v5.0_pack.vhd*”.

This method was later discontinued as it required the manual compilation of various modules of XILINXCoreLib Library each time the program had to be run.

4.1.2 Sine wave generation using Look Up tables (LUTs)

This is a more fundamental approach to the generation of sine wave. In this the various data values are taken which when plotted against time give us a representation of the sine wave. This is the method that has been adopted in this project. The various data values of the sine wave might be obtained from MATLAB. The number of values taken to construct the sine

wave will determine its smoothness. Although more number of values will give a smoother sine wave but the memory requirement would be more.

For our case the number of values to plot a single sine wave was taken to be 30.

$$t = 0 : (pi/15) : 2*pi ; \% \text{for 30 values}$$

Then the sine values corresponding to these values of t were taken and scaled to the resolution of 8 bits

$$\sin(t)*10000/128$$

The above procedure yields 30 sine wave values as given below

0,16,31,45,58,67,74,77,77,74,67,58,45,31,16,0,-16,-31,-45,-58,-67,-74,-77,-77,-74,-67,-58,-45,-31,-16

These values have been further multiplied by a factor 4 for better visualization in Modelsim, thereby making each value of 10 bits.

Hence we have a sine wave which spans 30 clock cycles where two consecutive values of the sine wave are separated by 1 clock cycle each.

4.2 READER TO TAG COMMUNICATION

The reader to tag communication plays an important part in this multi-purpose tag model. Since the tag can be communicated to by a variety of readers which in turn can seek different kinds of information, it is important that the tag differentiates between the various readers. To ensure this, the probing signal sent by the reader contains information regarding the information that is to be retrieved from the tag.

The reader to tag communication is done using ASK modulation.

4.2.1 ASK Modulator

This modulation scheme has been preferred as the ASK demodulation is very simple to implement and hence caters to the need for the tag to be small in size. ASK modulation scheme is less power efficient. That can be tolerated because this is employed at the reader which generally has ready access to power source.

The Amplitude Shift Keying Involves the assignment of different amplitude levels to the different bits. Here we have taken the binary ASK technique. There are two ways of implementing this.

One method follows assignment of two different amplitude levels to the two different logic levels. This is shown in the picture below.

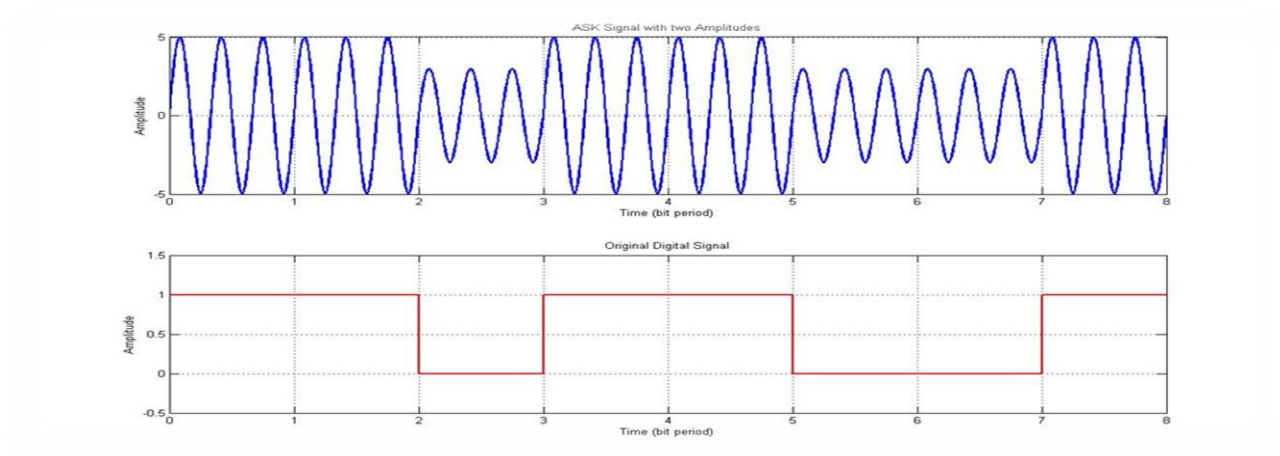


Fig 4.1: Two different amplitudes assigned to the two different logic level^[13]

Alternatively the two logic levels are represented by the presence or absence of the carrier wave.

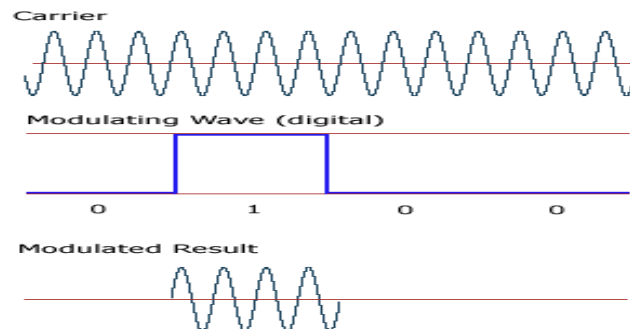


Fig 4.2: Alternative method for ASK^[14]

Here the later method has been implemented.

The bit '1' is represented by one complete sine wave while the bit '0' is represented by the zero level line.

Algorithm

- The clock is checked for its rising edge
- For each clock cycle two signals are prepared- one corresponding to a sine wave and the second corresponding to the 'zero' level.
- The incoming bit is checked for. If it is a '1' then the sine wave component is sent to the output. If it is a '0' then the zero component is sent to the output. Each incoming bit is spread over 30 clock cycles i.e. it spans across a whole sine wave.
- For the various input bits we get the ASK modulated sine wave.

4.2.2 ASK Demodulator

The ASK demodulator is very simple to implement and is the first step that occurs when the probing signal reaches the tag. It is a simple level detector circuit.

As seen each individual bits have been stretched to 30 clock cycles. Hence 30 clock cycles are scanned. If the number of non- zero values are more than 15 we assume that a '1' has been transmitted. Otherwise a '0' has been transmitted. The value 15 has been taken because the transmitted wave might have been corrupted by noise, so that some of the original zero-level values might have assumed non- zero values. If the noise level is so high that more than 15 zero values have been assigned non- zero values then there will be an error in the detection of the bit.

In the experimented values the demodulation gives a true representation of the transmitted signal.

4.3 TAG TO READER COMMUNICATION

The information that is contained in the tag is to be transmitted back to the reader for processing. This stage of communication deals with the transmission of identification information from the tag to the reader.

4.3.1 BPSK Modulator

Tag to reader communication is done via Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK). BPSK is the simplest form of phase shift keying (PSK). It uses two phases which are separated by a

phase difference of 180° . The two different phases are used to depict the two logical levels. It is also termed as 2-PSK $^\circ$.

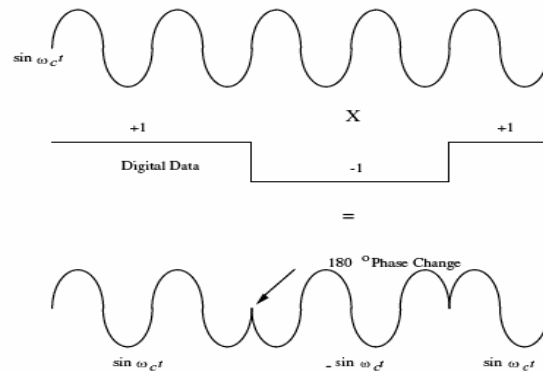


Fig 4.3: BPSK Modulation

This modulation is the most robust of all the PSKs as it takes the highest level of noise or distortion to make the demodulator reach an incorrect decision. However it modulates at only 1 bit/symbol (as seen in the figure) and so is not suitable for high data-rate applications when bandwidth is limited.

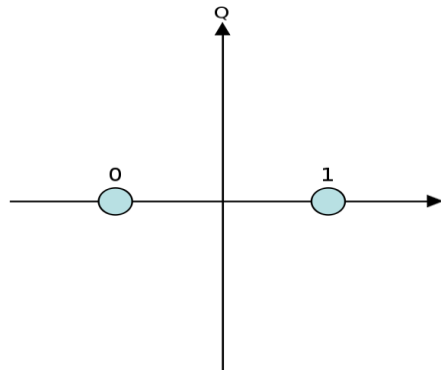


Fig 3.4: Constellation diagram example for BPSK

As the size of the tag is small so is the power available to it. In passive tags the only power that the tag has is that which is incident upon it. Even in active tags the power constraint is significant. Hence it is of vital importance that the data transmitted should be least affected by error. Hence BPSK has been chosen.

The data that is retrieved from the memory is taken and sent to the BPSK modulator.

Algorithm

- The incoming data is considered one bit at a time and the rising edge of the clock is checked
- Two signals are generated- one representing the sine wave from the values taken from the LUT and the other representing the another sine wave with a phase shift of 180° (this is done by just negating the values of the original sine LUT)
- If the incoming bit is a '1' the sine wave signal is sent to the output
- If the incoming bit is a '0' the inverse sine wave signal i.e. one with a phase shift of 180° is sent to the output.
- Each bit is delayed so that it is spread over 30 clock cycles. This is done so that each bit is represented by a complete sine wave.
- For a continuous signal from the memory, we have a complete BPSK modulated output. Here the changes in bit level (i.e. a change from '0' to '1' or from '1' to '0') is clearly observed by a change of phase)
- This signal is sent to the antenna for further transmission to the reader.

4.4 DECODER AND MEMORYa

These two sub modules are integral in the implementation of the multipurpose tag. The decoder helps attain the selectivity in signals which are to be responded to and the memory element provides the unique outputs for individual inputs.

The decoder converts the incoming 10 bit input into a 2 bit address which corresponds to the 4 ROM addresses.

For the purpose of storing the values to be retransmitted by the tag, a ROM has been used. The ROM stores 4, 10 bit values which are transmitted in accordance with the 2 bit address value decoded by the decoder in accordance with the incoming probing signal. Each of the four entries in the ROM corresponded to a unique output to be given for a particular type of information requested by the reader. In our simulation, we have decoded the bit stream of "1100110010" as address "11" on the ROM. This value stores a 10 bit value "1100100111" which is passed onto the BPSK modulator for retransmission to the reader.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS

5.1 SINE WAVE GENERATED

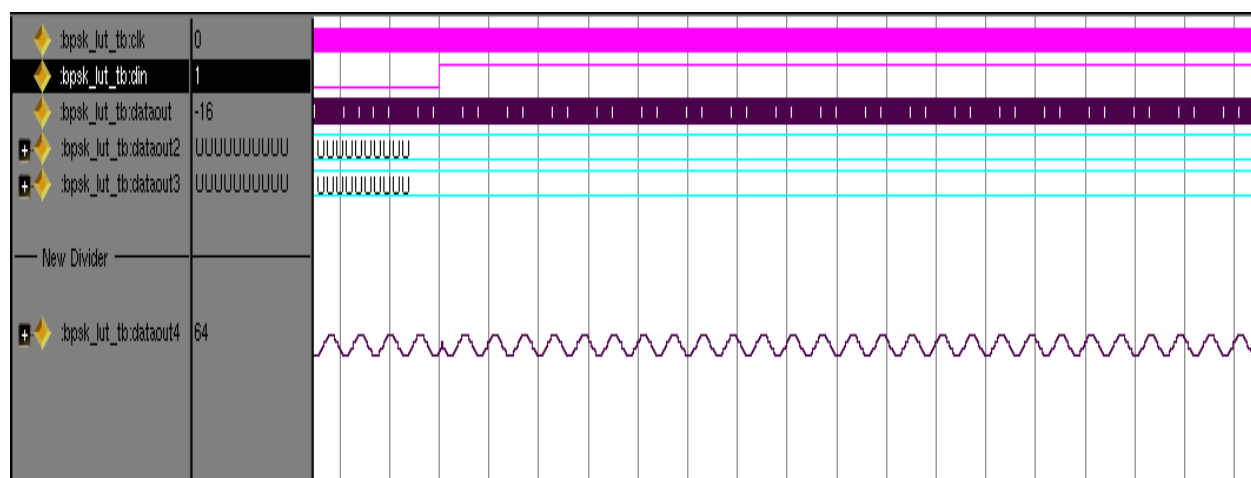


Fig 5.1: Sine Wave

The above figure shows the sine waveform generated using a Look-Up Table (LUT) as viewed using ModelSim. The signal *tb_clk* is the clock signal of 100ns period. Each sine wave spans over 30 clock cycles giving us a frequency of 0.3 MHz. The sine wave generated in this block has been used for the modulation of the BPSK and ASK signals.

5.2 ASK MODULATED WAVEFORM

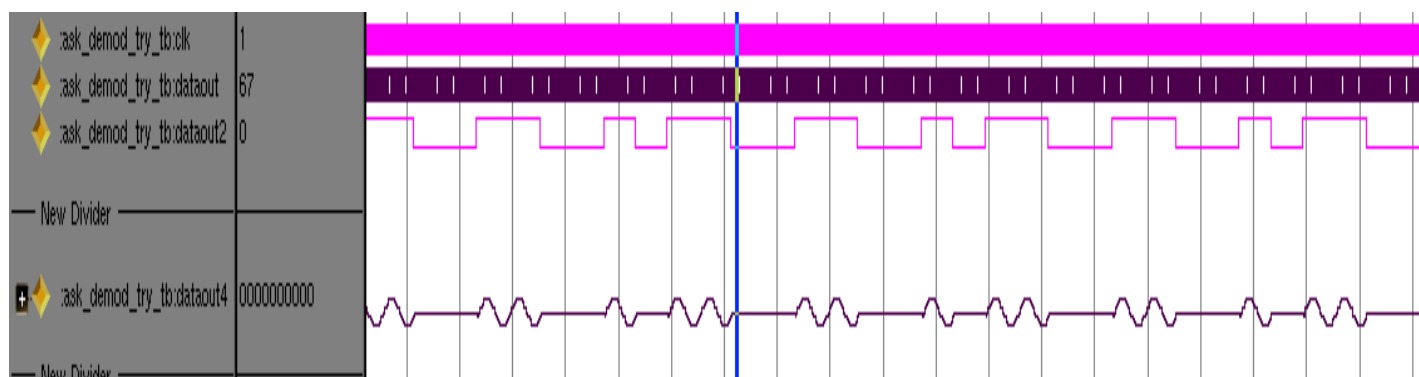


Fig 5.2: ASK Modulation

This part has been implemented from the reader side. It shows the generation of the probing signal generated at the reader which contains the information regarding the data to be retrieved from the RFID tag. The input data from the database of the reader provides the input bit stream. This data has been modulated onto a sine wave using on-off ASK. For a '1' bit a sine wave is passed while a zero level is passed for every '0' bit. The signal *dataout2* is the input bit stream while *dataout4* shows the ASK modulated signal.

5.3 ASK DEMODULATION WAVEFORMS

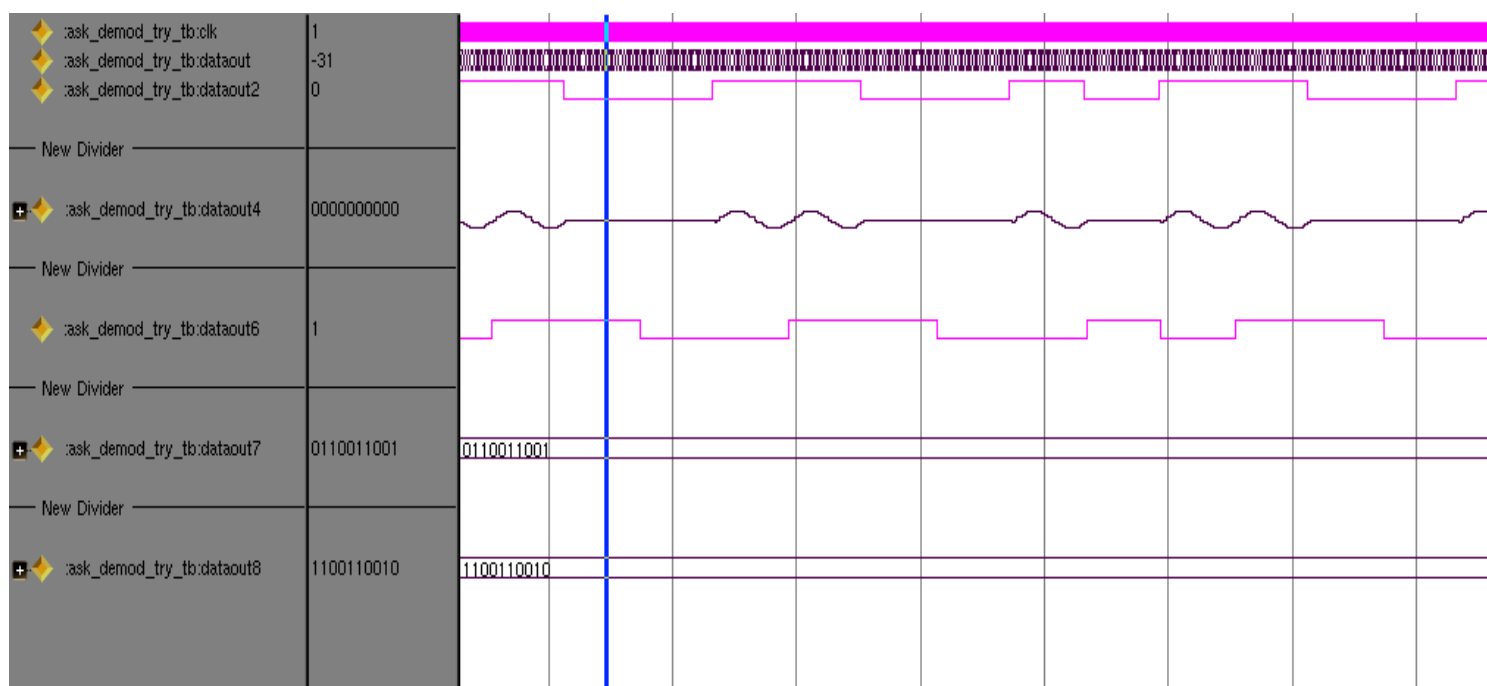


Fig 5.3: ASK Demodulation

This is the first block on the tag side. The information from the incoming signal is demodulated for further processing. The incoming ASK modulated signal shown in *dataout4* was demodulated using level detection. The initial demodulated data (*dataout7*) was seen to have been shifted by one bit when compared to the input data (*dataout2*). This has been left shifted by one bit to give the final demodulated output (*dataout6*). The signal *dataout6* was then passed to the decoder and memory blocks to retrieve the data requested by the reader.

5.4 BPSK MODULATION



Fig 5.4: BPSK Modulation

The BPSK modulator forms the last block of the tag. After the required data has been retrieved from the ROM it is modulated on to a sine wave for transmission back to the reader. The signal *din* shows the data obtained from the ROM. The signal *dataout4* shows the final BPSK signal which has been generated using the in-phase and quadrature components of the sine wave. The *dataout4* signal is finally transmitted to the reader.

5.5 WAVEFORMS OF THE BASEBAND PROCESSOR



Fig 5.5: Baseband Processor Outputs

This figure sums up the final implementation of all the blocks put together. The initial input data shown (*dataout2*) is that of the ASK modulator. Here a predetermined sequence “1100110010” has been used. The ASK modulated wave (*dataout4*) is seen to be a perfect representation of the data.

Dataout8 represents the ASK demodulated data. The original data has been retrieved without any error.

The Data from ROM (shown by *final_processor: data*) denotes the information retrieved from the memory corresponding to the data input. In this case the data retrieved is “1100100111”

Finally the BPSK modulated output is shown corresponding to the retrieves data.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

6.1 CONCLUSION

In this project a FPGA implementable Multipurpose RFID tag baseband processor was designed. The processor model was designed using XILINX and their simulations were verified using ModelSim.

The reader to tag communication and its subsequent demodulation have been modeled on the same system. Hence there is no noise introduced into the model. As can be seen from the outputs, this tag processor yielded perfect results. The information sent from the Reader was retrieved without any error. And the desired data was taken from the Memory and the Modulation Block output was true BPSK representation of the data.

In a real time implementation the difference would be the presence of noise. That has been taken into account in the Demodulator Block.

The architecture assumes a modular structure for the processor. The advantage of such an implementation is that the each sub-module can be modified later without the need to change the whole system. This gives us flexibility as well as scope for future changes.

Finally, the Multi-purpose nature of the tag opens a range of possible applications, one of which has been mentioned earlier.

6.2 FUTURE WORK

- In accordance with the standard used, other modulation schemes can be used for the modulation purpose and the most optimized modulation schemes in terms of bit error rate and signal power can be found out.

- In order to incorporate signal security, modulation techniques such as Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum can be added to the system.
- A power management unit can be incorporated which controls the activity of individual blocks so as to make optimal use of the power to the tag.
- The corresponding reader can be designed to complement the architecture used in the tag.

References

- [1] Iker Mayordomo, Roc Berenguer, Andrés García-Alonso, Iñaki Fernández, and Íñigo Gutiérrez, “Design and Implementation of a Long-Range RFID Reader for Passive Transponders”, *IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques*, Vol. 57, No. 5, May 2009
- [2] www.rfidjournal.com
- [3] www.epcglobalinc.org
- [4] Radio-Frequency Identification for Item Management Part 6: Parameters for Air Interface Communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz ISO/IEC 18000-6:2004/FPDAM 1, 2005
- [5] Class 1 Generation 2 UHF Air Interface Protocol Standard Version 1.1.0. EPCglobal Inc., 2005
- [6] Standard on Radio Specification for Mobile RFID Reader, MRFS-5-01-R1
- [7] Ickjin Kwon, Yunseong Eo, Heemun Bang, Kyudon Choi, Sangyoon Jeon, Sungjae Jung, Donghyun Lee, and Heungbae Lee “A Single-Chip CMOS Transceiver for UHF Mobile RFID Reader”, *IEEE Journal of solid-state circuits*, vol. 43, no. 3, march 2008
- [8] He Yan, Hu jianyun, Li Qiang, Min Hao, “Design of Low-power Baseband-processor for RFID Tag”, *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Applications and the Internet Workshops (SAINTW’06)*
- [9] www.uidai.gov.in
- [10] www.seas.upenn.edu/~ese171/ise/ISEIntroduction.pdf
- [11] www.ensc.sfu.ca/~lshannon/courses/ensc452/lab_modules/old_modules/m07.pdf

[12] <http://www.xilinx.com/products/intellectual-property/index.htm>

[13] <http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/forums/30580/1/ASK.jpg>

[14] http://images.yourdictionary.com/images/computer/_ASK.GIF

[15] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/2584383/How-RFID-Works>
